Jacob Negley

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, September 27, 1811. No. 1295

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 2 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE's SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE have been in the highest estimation thro'-out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considersble quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE,

August 30, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M'Clure, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to attend at the house of *John Walker*, in Elizabeth Town, on Tuesday the 24th day of September, inst. in order to make settlements with the subscriber. Those having demands against said estate, are required to exhibit them at said time and place, properly attested, for adjustment.

WM. M'CLURE } *Acting Executor.*

September 12, 1811.

Came to the subscriber's living in Robinson township, Washington county, near White's mill, a white and red COW, has a bit out of the under side of the right ear, and has a large bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL WALLACE.

August 10, 1811.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the first day of October next, a PURSE of *SIXTY DOLLARS* will be run for on a handsome course in the Town of M'Kee's Port, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, to be won by the best 2 of 3 three mile heats.

On Wednesday, a Purse of *FORTY DOLLARS*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 two mile heats, free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted.

On Thursday, a Purse consisting of all the *Entrance Money*, to be won by the best 2 of 3 one and an half mile heat.

Those who start horses for any of the above Purses, must expect to confine themselves to the principles of Racing, so far as to avoid any intention of jockeying, jostling, or any thing that may appear unfair. Each horse to carry catch riders.

August 26, 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf.

MISCELLANY.

Having frequently heard enquiries made, by those who had been reading French official accounts, "who is the prince of Wagram, the Duke of Dantzic," &c. we insert a list of the imperial family and nobility of France, with a short sketch of their characters and origin, which may be preserved and recurred to, as occasion requires.

IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, & GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

To the editor,

SIR—For the gratification of all admirers of the French revolution, and of liberty and equality, you are requested to record in your Journal the following list of illustrious and virtuous personages, selected from Goldsmith's Secret History, and other authentic sources.

A CORRESPONDENT.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

Emperor of France, king of Italy, mediator of Switzerland, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, second son of Carlo Bonaparte, greffier or town-clerk of Ajaccio, in Corsica, his real father supposed to be Count Marbœuf, Governor of Corsica.—— As great a murderer, and destructive public and private character, as any in ancient or modern history. General Dupont says, he commenced his murders at the age of sixteen, by poisoning a young woman at Brienne, who was with child by him.

Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, eldest son of Carlo Bonaparte, and formerly clerk in an attorney's office at Marseilles Married Mademoiselle Clery, daughter of a woolen-draper at Marseilles. A man of humane disposition, and bears a good character.

Lucien Bonaparte, third son of Carlo Bonaparte; his real father supposed to be Count Marbœuf. He exactly resembles Napoleon, as well in person as in disposition. He was usher to a reading school at Marseilles, and married an inn-keeper's daughter.—Married a second time, Madame Jaubertin widow of an exchange broker, which occasioned a quarrel between the emperor and him.

Louis Bonaparte, late king of Holland, fourth son of Carlo Bonaparte; a young man of a very good humane disposition, which has caused his disgrace with Napoleon. Married Fanny de Beauharnois, (daughter of the late empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon,) by whom he has two sons supposed Napoleon's.

Jerome Bonaparte, king of Westphalia, fifth son of Carlo Bonaparte; a dissipated foolish young man but not of a cruel disposition. Married, first, Miss Patterson of Baltimore, in America; secondly the Princess Frederica, eldest daughter of the king of Wirtemberg.

Fesch, cardinal, archbishop of Lyons, uncle to Bonaparte; bred a priest but turned jacobin and swindler, for which he was banished Basle; became *fourrier* in the army, then *commissaire de guerre*: lived at Paris by gambling and every species of vice, until his pious nephew insisted on the wretch's returning to the church, and made him archbishop of Lyons, and cardinal!

Eugene Beahuarnois, vicerory of Italy, son of the late empress Josephine; a man of humane disposition and a tolerable character. Married Amelia, Augusta, princess of Bavaria.

Joachim Murat, king of Naples, a most infamous sanguinary villain; son of an inn-keeper at Cahors, in Province; himself originally a postillion, then scullion in the prince Conde's kitchen, at Chantilly. Married Caroline Bonaparte.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE.

Cambaceres, duke of Parma, arch-chancellor of the empire, a distinguished republican during the first period of the revolution, and the person who first proposed the oath of hatred to royalty, after the murder of Louis XVI.

Le Brun, duke of Piacenza, arch-treasurer of the empire a distinguished republican, but at present a man of good character.

Talleyrand de Perigord, prince of Benevento, vice arch-chancellor of state, formerly bishop of Autun, a man of very ancient and noble family, and of the most distinguished talents, but excessively avaricious.

Fouche, duke of Otranto, governor of Rome, late, minister of police; a man of very considerable abilities, but lately disgraced by Bonaparte, for resisting some of his absurd and cruel orders.

Champagny, duke of Cadore, minister for foreign affairs, formerly a lieutenant of the navy; a man of good disposition, but slender abilities.

Maret, duke of Bassano, secretary of state, son of a petty apothecary; a man of very little talents or information.

Caulincourt, duke of Vicenza, grand master of the horse, descended from an ancient noble family of France; the officer who seized the duke d'Enghien and conducted him to be murdered at Vincennes, where he was shot in the presence of Bonaparte and his select friends, in the middle of the night.

Duroc, duke of Friuli, grand marshal of the palace, a man of most excellent character and disposition, though of small talents. He is a remarkably handsome man, and a great favourite of the emperor.

Savary, duke of Rovigo, minister of police, a most infamous villain, a common bravo, who by Bonaparte's orders killed General Dessaix, (who recovered the battle of Marengo,) and afterwards kidnapped the whole royal family of Spain; the person whom Bonaparte employs in all his secret murders, such as Pichegru's, Captain Wright's, &c.

GREAT MILITARY OFFICERS.

Marshal Berthier, prince of Neuschate, vice-constable of France, an officer of high rank in the ancient French service, of a noble family, and of the most distinguished military talents; who has been the chief supporter of Bonaparte, and to whom all his principal victories may be attributed.

Marshal Bernadotte, prince of Pontecorvo, elected crown prince of Sweden, formerly a private soldier of the French guards; a man of good disposition and never guilty of murder or robbery. Marred Mademoiselle Clery, sister of the queen of Spain.

Marshal Massena, prince of Esling, duke of Rivoli, formerly a serjeant in the king of Sardinia's army, from which he deserted. A skilful enterprising officer, of good character and disposition, but very avaricious.

Marshal Davoust, prince of Wagram, duke of Auerstadt, a man of infamous character; very cruel and avaricious.

Marshal Angereau, duke of Castiglione, a most infamous character; has been twice publickly whipt, burnt on the back and sent to the gallies as a common thief and house-breaker.—— Has deserted from almost every service in Europe. He is immensely rich, & considered as the greatest plunderer of any of the Marshals.

Marshal Lasnes, duke of Montebello, an excellent officer, (killed in the battle of Wagram on the Danube.)

Marshal Moncey, duke of Cornegliano, formerly a gentleman's servant; a man of indifferent character, no military talents.

Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmathia, has the reputation of being one of the most skilful officers in the French service. Formerly a common thief, then a private soldier; is excessively cruel and rapacious. The Dutchess of Dalmathia was a common prostitute, at Sohlingen, in Westphalia.

Marshal Mortier, duke of Treviso, was clerk to a merchant at Dunkirk, then serjeant in the national guards; he has no military character, but he committed great depradations in Hanover. The dutchess of Treviso is an inn keeper's daughter.

Marshal Ney, duke of Elchingen, originally an hostler at a livery stable in Paris, from whence he stole two horses and ran away. He is still a robber in every particular; but has the reputation of being an excellent officer.—The dutchess of Elchingen was debauched by Lucien Bonaparte, and is still libidinous.

Marshal Bessieres, duke of Istria, commander of the imperial guard, is of an ancient family, and before the Spanish war had an excellent character.

Marshal Victor, duke of Belluno, formerly a drummer in the old French service. Has the reputation of being a good officer, but ready for any kind of villainy.

Marshal Lefevre, duke of Dantzic formerly a private soldier in the old French service, afterwards a most notorious robber. He is a man of the most lowest and most brutal manners, but a good officer. The duchess of Dantzic was originally a washer woman to the barracks of Strasburgh.

Marshal Kellerman, duke of Valmy, formerly an officer in the old French service; a man of some military reputation, and of an indifferent character.

Marshal Marmont, duke of Ragusa, a man of very ancient family; one of the best officers in France. He bears an excellent character. Married the daughter of M. Perregaux, the great banker at Paris.

Marshal Oudinot, duke of Reggio, was originally the harlequin of his father's little theatre on the Boulevards at Paris; he has the reputation of being an enterprising skilful officer, but is very cruel and rapacious.

Marshal M'Donald, is of a scotch descent, was an officer in the Irish legion, before the revolution, Is reckoned a very able officer, and bears an excellent character.

Marshal Perignon, a gentleman of an ancient family, and an officer of rank in the old service.

Marshal Serrurier, also an officer of rank in the old French service.

Brune, late marshal of France, originally a journeyman printer, a most infamous wretch, the identical person who carried the head and heart of the princess Lambelle about the streets of Paris, in September, in 1792. He has been disgraced and imprisoned by Bonaparte, and in all probability has long since, been secretly murdered.

Jourdan, late marshal of France, a most distinguished officer, and of a good character. Has lately been discharged by Bonaparte, and erased from the list of marshals of France.

General Junta, duke of Abrantes, originally a livery servant, afterwards a grenadier in the French guards; a most sanguinary, cruel and rapacious character, but a good officer.

General Sebastiana, count of the empire, a Corsican by birth, and a relation of the imperial family; one of Bonaparte's confidential favourites. A man of blood-thirsty and cruel disposition, and frequently employed in secret murdering expeditions.

General Hulin, count of the empire, governor of Paris, a man, whose wife took in washing; leader of most of the massacres in Paris, since the revolution; he has been a swindler, coiner, robber, and murderer.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers, count of the empire, originally a gentleman, but a very abandoned character. He was employed as a spy, both by Robespierre and Bonaparte, and is a great favorite of the latter.

General Loison, count of the empire, governor of the imperial palace, son of a pettifogging attorney; was guilty of murder and robbery before the revolution. A most infamous character, but a good officer.

A brief Topographical and Statistical Manual of the state of New-York is lately published, comprising in 56 pages a useful mass of information.—The following extract shews the progress of its population:

"In 1731, this state contained 10 counties & only 50,291 souls—in 1771, same counties, and 163,338 souls—in 1786, twelve counties, and 233,895 souls—1791, sixteen counties, 305 towns (including three cities) and 586,000 inhabitants. Now (1811) the state contains about 300 villages, or from 15 or 20, but generally from 30 or 40, to 600 houses; 452 towns (including four cities;) 45 counties; and (in 1810) 960,000 inhabitants; giving an increase of 15 counties, 147 towns, and 374,000 people in the last ten years!! And the militia of the state regularly enrolled amounted to 102,068 in 1809."

There are 36 bridge companies, with 509,000 dollars stock; and 133 turnpike companies, with 7,558,000 dollars stock, extending their roads over a length of 4,500 miles, about one third of which is completed.

The capital stock of the several banks is 11,690,000 dollars.

The school fund amounts to 483,326 besides 314,770 acres of unsold land belonging to it.

The annual value of manufactures of various kinds is estimated to exceed 16 milions of dollars. Besides which there are 525,000 bushels of salt made annually estimated at 147,000 dollars; in Cayuga county, 2240 skeins of silk, and manufactures in the state prison to the amount of 60,000 dols.

The number of sheep is supposed to be 1,280,000. Horses 300,000. Neat cattle 1000,000.

To the Democratic Republicans of Allegheny County.

A very large number of the Democratic Republicans of Allegheny County, being much dissatisfied with the nomination made by a majority of the delegates, on the 12th of August, at William M'Cullough's, cannot support that ticket; as they well know most of the persons nominated are not entitled to their suffrages as Republicans, being unqualified for the stations to which they have been nominated. They also well know that the ticket formed on the 12th of August, was the result of the machinations of a few designing and ambitious individuals, for sinister purposes. They, therefore, after mature deliberation, recommend the following ticket as worthy of support, and as one which is eminently calculated to promote the true republican interest of this county. Every individual on this ticket is of established republican character, and what is of the first importance to the cause of liberty and independence, well qualified for the respective offices which they are nominated for.

GOVERNOR
SIMON SNYDER
SENATOR
ROBERT MOORE (OF BEAVER)

ASSEMBLY
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS
ALEXANDER SNODGRASS
JOHN VANCE
ELIAKIM ANDERSON (OF BUTLER)

COMMISSIONER
PHILIP GILLAND
AUDITORS
MATTHEW STEWART
ROBERT COCHRAN
JOHN NEEL

WE, the undersigned Democratic Republicans of the County of Allegheny, respectfully recommend the foregoing Ticket to the consideration of our republican brethren, as being truly worthy of their support, and are, very respectfully, their friends and fellow-citizens.

JOHN SNODGRASS
JAMES RIDDLE
JOHN GORMLEY
JACOB HULL
JOSEPH WEST
E. PENTLAND
ROBERT M'ELHENNY
JAMES MARTIN
HUGH JELLY
JOSEPH M'CLURG
WILLIAM BROWN
JONATHAN LOWE
JOHN MOORE
WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH

* * *

ADDRESS

To the Democratic Republicans of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

WE should not, at this time, have thought it necessary to say any thing further in support of the ticket above recommended, had not an inflammatory address to the Democratic Republicans of the district made its appearance in the Commonwealth of the 16th instant, signed by four persons, who style themselves a committee of correspondence for Allegheny county. We had intended that both tickets should be fairly submitted to the people of the district, for their choice, on the second Tuesday of October next: and that the faults and vices of those composing the caucus ticket, as well as their supporters, should not be by us exposed to public view. But when this self-styled committee of correspondence, have the hardihood to abuse and calumniate the persons who have recommended the foregoing nomination, and to abuse and vilify the candidates themselves in the foulest strain of falsehood and invective, forbearance on our parts would cease to be a virtue.

We have always understood that the primary utility of delegation, was to preserve the union and harmony of the republican party, by placing in nomination suitable candidates—men whose talents would qualify them to discharge the duties of the offices for which they were nominated. Has this been regarded by a majority of the last delegation? Look, fellow citizens, at the candidates, and ask yourselves, are they *all* capable of discharging the duties of the offices to which they have been nominated, with honor to themselves, or benefit to their constituents? Their characters are so well known, that we need not pause for a reply—*they are not qualified*: and this consideration alone, would justify us in opposing their election. But we had other reasons for opposing the delegation ticket—we conceive the candidates not to have been fairly and honestly selected. It has been represented to us, that the ticket was agreed upon in a caucus, held at Pittsburgh, by a few individuals, long before the meeting of the delegates: and that the nomination was the result of an intrigue too low for any man who values his character as a republican, to have stooped to. And are we to be termed disorganizers, enemies of the republican cause, firebrands, liars, scoundrels, &c. &c. merely because we refuse to submit to this intrigue—because we deny our support to candidates placed in nomination by corruption and fraud? To you, fellow citizens, with confidence we appeal in support of our proceedings. We do not wish to act the part of tyrants, and command you to vote for this or that man—we have barely submitted to your consideration, in a respectful manner, a ticket composed of as honest and capable republicans as the district can boast of—if you approve of them, you will vote for them; if you do not, you will withhold your support, and bestow it on the delegation ticket, as it is called—you will take your choice, we hope honestly, fearless of the frowns and malignity of a junto of office hunters and office holders—who not content with the enjoyment of the loaves and fishes, wish to govern the district, and put down and proscribe every man who has virtue and independence sufficient to oppose their tyrannical proceedings. Of what use is it, fellow citizens, that we boast of our independence, if we suffer our judgments to be biassed on the day of election—a day on which every citizen should be as free as the air he breathes—a day on which we ought to be governed in our votes by the dictates of our own consciences, and not by the prejudices and passions of others.

We have, fellow citizens, been falsely accused of breaking through, what is by this committee termed *regular proceedings*, "in order to obtain a *golden calf*, which we are accused of worshipping, to wit, *a Bank*:" and these Solomons, who wish to make you believe that a bank is something like a pestilence, that will drive the people and their possessions from the earth, triumphantly ask, "what kind of institution is a *bank*?" They are certainly the best qualified to answer the question; for one of the committee is himself a *stockholder*, and a *director* of the *branch bank of Pennsylvania in Pittsburgh*; and every individual of the committee, some of the candidates, and many of their friends, know as well when sixty days from next Thursday will expire, and that two per cent on all their loans out of the bank will then have to be paid, as we do. This is the operation of their "*golden calf*"—and as far as we are capable of judging, none of them, either the committee, their candidates or their supporters have heretofore shewn any particular aversion to that vile trash called gold and silver; in their dealings they are as ready to take bank notes for their property, as other people; borrow as much money out of the bank as they can obtain on indorsement, in short, to embrace the benefits of that system they so much abuse. Their candidate for senate is also a stockholder and a director of the branch bank of Pennsylvania—yet this sapient committee unblushingly tell you—"you will see in the banking system (that system of which they are now reaping the benefits) the germ of aristocracy from which some of us fled!" This is consistency. We wish not, however, to stigmatize them for embracing the benefits of the banking system—like all other citizens they should be entitled to their share, and if they increase the wealth of the nation by the medium of bank loans, or any other loans, they deserve well of their country—but it surely betrays the greatest selfishness, to endeavour to stigmatize others for wishing to be placed on a similar footing. We believe their enmity at the new ticket to lie much deeper than the bank—they are spiteful and malicious because there is a great prospect that their future attempts at dictation will be utterly disregarded.

It is true, fellow citizens, we are in favour of the establishment of an original bank in the town of Pittsburgh, on such principles as we conceive will be of immense advantage to the whole western country. The motives of those who have supported the proposition for a new bank, have been most wantonly misrepresented. In order to give you a correct view of the subject we subjoin a few short extracts from their memorial to the last legislature, praying for a charter or act of incorporation:

"It will not be denied, that banking institutions, in commercial parts of the union, have been found of incalculable benefit to the merchant, trader, and manufacturer, *when properly controled by the legislative authority of the several states in which they have been established*: inasmuch as that individuals of genius and enterprise have received from them important aid, by which they have enriched our country with the establishment of various valuable manufactures, and secured to themselves an honorable reward for their talents and honest industry; whilst the merchant, by seeking a foreign market for our surplus produce, has been enabled at a great risk, to dispose of what was otherwise nearly useless to the agriculturalist and mechanick, and in return to supply us with all the necessaries, and a great portion of the conveniences and luxuries of life—at once affording, in times of peace, an ample revenue for the support of our government, and by the same means exempting us from the loathsome system of direct taxation.

"The situation of Pittsburgh, at the confluence of the important rivers Allegheny and Monongahela, forming the still more important river Ohio, nature seems to have designed as the emporium of the west. Commanding the extensive trade and navigation of those waters, from the Lakes to the Mississippi; as well as a great portion of the land carriage, from the sea ports, of the merchandise designed to supply the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the western parts of Virginia, your honorable bodies will not fail duly to estimate its importance.

"If there exists a power in the legislature to grant charters to banking institutions—it must be a right common to all: one section of the state ought not to be more favored than another—all ought to be placed on the same footing. Under the existing order of affairs the state is made tributary to the city of Philadelphia, a circumstance, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, calls loudly for legislative interference. If banking institutions are profitable, it is certainly nothing more than justice, that the profits should be equally divided as, as the wealth, commerce and population of the several counties of the state will possibly admit of.

"In answer to the complaint, that there exists no original chartered bank, out of the precincts of the city of Philadelphia, your memorialists are aware, it may be said that several of the banks have been authorized to establish *branches*—and that the banks of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia *have* established branches, the former at Pittsburgh, and the latter at Washington, for the accommodation of the citizens of those places and their neighbourhoods. *But, it is of these very branches that the people of the western country complain*; and for reasons so conclusive in themselves, that your memorialists fondly hope they will not escape the discriminating views of the present legislature. The establishment of those branches at Pittsburgh & Washington greatly contribute to decrease the precious metals in circulation in the western country; inasmuch, as there is no part of the inhabititants interested in the concerns of those banks—the directors only holding as much stock as will qualify them to act in that capacity, with one or two exceptions: hence the annual profits of those institutions, which have been estimated at from 80 to $ 100,000 are transported in gold and silver to Philadelphia, to be divided among the stockholders there and in other places, and which never again returns to circulation in the western country.

"The branches therefore, in place of a benefit, are a serious public injury: for, although they may benefit the individual to whom a teporary loan is made, yet as the profits are carried away in the precious metals, the community suffer an injury which can alone be remedied by chartering an original institution in the western country; the inhabitants of which being stockholders, will receive the profits, and place them again in circulation; adding to our capital, in place of draining the country of specie, and making it tributary to the city in $100,000 dollars per annum, as is now the case by means of the branches of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Banks.

"The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pittsburgh, most respectfully offer as follows:

That in consideration of the state granting them a charter for 25 years—they will,

1st. Transfer to the state the sum of $40,000 of the capital stock of the bank: or

2d. They will subscribe $20,000 to each of the bridges to be erected across the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and also $20,000 towards turnpiking the great state road, commencing at Pittsburgh: or

3d. They will grant the sum of $45,000, to be appropriated towards such other public improvements in the western country, as the legislature may from time to time approve of.

"Either of which propositions will be accepted of: or such proposition as the legislature may devise, not exceeding in amount what is herein mentioned."

From these extracts you will perceive that the application for a new bank originated in honorable motives; a sincere desire to promote the wealth, industry, and improvement of the western country—to retain, if possible, the circulating gold and silver in the country—and to afford accommodation to the enterprising farmer, mechanic, merchant and trader, by enabling him to compete with those who are already accommodated in the same way by the branch bank. Reposing confidence in the good sense of the people, we trust the idle clamour of a few designing men, will not be sufficient to deprive the western country of an institution, which, for the enjoyment of the same privileges as have been abundantly granted to the people of the eastern part of the state, have liberally offered to afford such aid to the community as will insure the building of bridges across the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and the turnpiking the state road from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh—three of the most important objects to which the people of the western country ever turned their attention: and to insure that stability which is necessary in banking establishments, the company offered to make their individual property liable for the banking engagements of the company at large.

As it respects the election of senator, we would only remark to our fellow citizens of Butler and Beaver, that the district is entitled to two senators—the one now serving has been the choice of Allegheny county; and we humbly conceive that it would not be treating the republicans of Beaver and Butler with that liberality which their firmness and unanimity, on all occasions deserve, to deprive them entirely of a representative in the "upper house." And at this important crisis, when we are menaced with war, it behoves the people to make choice of the most capable, honest citizens, for legislative trust; and *Mr. Robert Moore*, of Beaver, we believe to be a man, whose honesty has never been disputed; whose capability has been proved by the faithful discharge of the several offices to which he has by his fellow citizens been called to fill; and whose republicanism is known throughout the county in which he lives, and to every man who enjoys the pleasure of his acquaintance. In saying so much of Mr. Moore, we beg leave not to be understood as derogating from the character of the opposite candidate—to every thing said of him by the committee, we are willing to subscribe; but we honestly believe Mr. Moore to be the candidate of the republican party—for as it respects the compromise made by the Butler candidate, we have been solemnly assured, that it was a mere private agreement, in the adoption of which the republicans of Butler county were not even consulted. Mr. Moore, therefore, we hope will meet with your decided support on the second Tuesday of October next.

The practice of abusing the private as well as public characters of candidates, previous to the election, has unfortunately become so customary, that it now creates no surprise. Still, however, it deserves, the highest reprobation. Could any one of you, fellow citizens, have supposed, that William M'Candless deserved reproach and abuse? His character has so long been known—he has discharged so many important trusts, with honor to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the people, that we are compelled to believe the attack on him, not to proceed direct from the committee, but from individual hatred and malice. To nothing else can we ascribe an attack marked in ferocity by that malignity, which, fearing the light of day skulks behind the garments of a committee for shelter—well knowing the falsehood of the charges, and conscious of the unworthy motives by which they were made. We presume, fellow citizens, that Mr. M'Candless's character stands too fair to be injured even by this committee—he is well known, and on the second Tuesday of October next, we have no doubt, will be honored with your confidence as a member of assembly—for which his talents, experience and republican principles eminently qualify him, in a manner far superior to any candidate on the opposition ticket,

With respect to the nomination of *John Vance*, *Alexander Snodgrass*, and *Eliakim Anderson*, of Butler, we can assure you they are all men of the first respectability in the republican party, qualified for the stations to which they have been nominated—and men, against whom, even the committee have not ventured to say a syllable.—They are deserving of the confidence of the republican party.

Philip Gilland is the candidate for the office of Commissioner—he is also well known to a large portion of the citizens of Allegheny county, having for two years successively discharged the duties of auditor, in settling the public accounts of the county. He is well qualified for the office of commissioner, and highly deserving of republican confidence.

Robert Cochran, *John Neel*, (miller) and *Matthew Stewart*, have been nominated as auditors—they have been steady friends to the cause of republicanism, are well qualified as accountants, to settle the public accounts of the county, and we hope will prove themselves worthy of public confidence.

To the people, in their collective capacity, on the second Tuesday of October next is referred the decision between the two tickets presented to them, and we fondly hope their choice will do honor to the district. We have too much independence ourselves to anticipate the choice—for be it as it may, with that choice we shall be perfectly satisfied.

Pittsburgh, September 24th, 1811.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *September* 27, 1811.

We understand, the Emperor of Russia, has presented to Dr. Rush, of this city, a very elegant and valuable Ring, as a mark of respect, for his writings upon Pestilential diseases.

Phil. paper.

COURT MARTIAL.

The Officers appointed on the Court for the trial of Gen. Wilkinson, assembled in this town on Monday the second of this month. The Court originally constituted, consisted of

Brigadier General *Gansevort*, President.
Colonels *Burbeck*,
Williams,
Russell,
Kingsbury,
Beall,
Lt. Colonels *Freeman*,
Wharton,
Bacchus,
Macomb,
Smith,
Majors *Porter*,
Nicoll.

Owing to some difficulty in procuring a convenient room for holding the sessions of the Court, they did not proceed to business until the Wednesday following.—On that day the General appeared before the Court, and after a short address surrendered his sword to the President, General Gansevort. He appeared to feel much sensibility, to use his own words, "in giving up the sword which had been the companion of his side for twenty five years, which he had determined never to yield to a foe, and which he had fondly hoped would never have been taken from him by a friend."

The Court then adjourned until the next day, the furniture of the room not being ready.

Thursday and the greater part of Friday, was occupied in deciding on challenges, made by the prisoner, to particular members of the Court. Col. Burbeck, Lt. Colonels Freeman and Bacchus, were challenged by General Wilkinson, on the ground of having expressed opinions on the guilt of the accused, on some one or more of the charges, before they were summoned on the Court. The two former we understand, requested leave of the Court to withdraw and were allowed to do so; and the cause of challenge to the latter was ruled good by the Court.—The place of the members whose seats were vacated, were supplied by Majors Swift, Stoddart and Armstead.

The Court were then constituted and sworn as follows:

Brigadier Gen *Peter Gansevort*, President
Colonels *Williams*, Lieut. Col. *Smith*.
Russell, Majors *Porter*,
Kingsbury, *Nicoll*,
Beal, *Swift*,
Lt Col. *Wharton*, *Stoddart*,
Macomb, *Armstead*.
Walter Jones, Jun. Judge Advocate.

The charges and specifications were then read by the Judge Advocate. Gen. Wilkinson pleaded not guilty,. The court were engaged until Tuesday in the discussion and decision of some incidental points, on Wednesday the sickness of the Judge Advocate prevented any business being done, and on Saturday the examination of testimony was begun.

One very interesting question before the court, was whether under the 88th article of war, they had power to go into the examination of any offence charged to have been committed more than two years before issuing the order for the court martial. Gen. Wilkinson expressly abandoned any right to shelter himself under a statute of limitation, and declared himself ready and anxious to meet all the charges against him—to rest his defence on the merits of the case—and stand, or fall by the decision of the court.

The Court after much deliberation, decided that the limitation was only a privilege to the party accused, and being waved by him, they had a right to examine and decide, on all the charges exhibited against him.

Fred. Town Herald, Sept. 15.

HORRID SUICIDE!!

A few days ago, *John Schofield* of Harrison county, in open day, and in the presence of his wife and family, cut his own throat. After the first gash was made, his wife discovered the *horrid deed* and with all the eloquence of sympathy and distress, entreated him to desist, but begging her to leave him, he went to an adjacent room seized another knife, drew it across his throat eleven times, and then thurst it down to his heart and instantly expired.

We are also informed that a brother of the deceased who was present at his burial has since attempted to hang himself and has finally succeeded in putting an end to his life, by cutting his throat!

Western Citizen.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the fast sailing schooner Globe, just arrived from Bayonne, the editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette has received files of French papers to the 12th August, together with a list of vessels and verbal intelligence from a respectable and correct source.

The emperor is represented as showing every inclination "to favor and to facilitate what he considers the commerce of the United States, and no doubt was entertained in France but that all vessels arriving with American produce will be immediately admitted; but licences are absolutely necessary for the introduction of colonial articles."

The war against Spain is to be carried on with the greatest vigor.—A very numerous army, by some said to be upwards of 200,000 men! were under marching orders for the peninsula; a large division of these forces, under General Jourdan and others, had actually passed Bayonne. The emperor had declared his determination of deciding the fate of the peninsula, and was to be himself at Bayonne the latter end of August. It was expected, however, that he would surrender Spain. Still the fate of that country was considered as "decreed." Marshal Bessiers and General Sebastiani had passed into France.

A late French paper states that a large number of British ships loaded with colonial produce and British manufactures have entered the Baltic but had not been able to succeed in landing their cargoes, as the coast was rigidly watched.

That the Russian army under Gen. Galimischstscheff de Kutusoff had on the 4th of July obtained a complete victory over the Turkish forces, 160,000 strong, commanded by the grand vizier in person.

That the Spaniards had celebrated the return of king Joseph to Madrid with great demonstrations of joy.

The siege of Figueras was pressed with the utmost rigour, and the garrison (according to the French account) is in the greatest distress for provisions, have actually eaten up all the horses in that place, and are nearly destitute of flour; the commander of that fortress had in consequence of his distress for provisions, actually turned loose without any conditions, 850 French prisoners whom they had shut up in it.

By a royal ordinance of the king of Prussia, the continental system is enforced throughout his kingdom with the greatest severity, and hereafter no licences will be granted for the admission of any kind of colonial produce. at the same time the government announces an intention to favor the exportation of the products of the Prussian soil and of that of the continent in general, to allied or neutral countries!

HARTFORD (*Con.*) Sept. 11.

Every country which France has hitherto reached with her arms, had been previously tainted with her arts of corruption. Spain, in particular, had thousands and hundreds of thousands of traitors in its own bosom; and the following instance of their atrocity can scarcely find a parallel in history.

In the year 1809, while Bonaparte's armies were at their bloody work in Spain, the news of his victory at Eckmuhl, over the Austrians, animated these Spanish traitors with enthusiastic joy. They repaired to the metropolitan church of *Notre Dame St. Petre*, for the purpose of public thanksgiving. Yes, to offer thanks to the dread majesty of heaven for the victory of Bonaparte over the Austrians.—who had attempted to vindicate the rights of Spain, as well as their own. There, a Spanish bishop having conducted a French general reeking with the blood of the Spaniards, to the foot of the Altar, delivered a blasphemous address, of which the following is a part.

"There is no man, in whom the divine protection has been so visibly manifested, as the hero whose victories we have now assembled to celebrate in this temple, to render thanks to the King of Kings, to the Almighty God, who has made Napoleon *the arbiter of the Universe*, and who has combined in him all the qualities of the greatest men; who has given him the wisdom of Cæsar the fortune of Alexander, and the benevolence of Trajan."

"We prostrate ourselves at the feet of this Altar; and thank the Almighty for the late success which he has granted to the arms of France on the plains of Eckmuhl, and we contemplate this triumph in Germany, *as the precursor of the happiness of Spain, and the general peace of Europe.*"

Our readers will bear it in mind that, about the same time, the same ditty was sung in our country—namely that the victories obtained by the French arms in Austria *were the precurser of the general peace of Europe.*

It was then confidently expected however, that Spain and Portugal would submit without any further struggles--that Great-Britain would speedily fall of course, and that Napoleon actually becoming the *arbiter of the Universe*,—the blessings of peace from his benevolent hand, would be scOttered over the world.

"Let a mark be set upon the door where the plague is, and then let him that will enter, *die.*"

FROM PORTUGAL.

Our advices from Lisbon are to the 9th August, and we have been politely furnished by capt. Blanchard with the Gazettes of that city to the 4th. Some official translations are made from them. All great war operations had been suspended for the dog days at least. The French armies had taken opposite directions north and south—Marmont had retired north from Merida to Placentia; and Soult, south from Estremadura to Seville, where they had gone into cantonment. These two commanders were about 150 miles apart. Lord Wellington had likewise. taken up cantonments at Portalagre, Castel Branco Abrantes; having his H. Quarters at Portalagre—Thus interposing his line between Portugal & her invaders—The Oporto report, that king Joseph had brought 50,000 men with him in his return to Spain, is a mere qu d nunc's tale. He had only about 3000 with him, but Lord Wellington's last despatch mentioned the report that large French reinforcements were expected. Some of Joseph's renegadoes asserted that 30,000 Italians would arrive in six weeks, and as many more in 3 months. Marshal Beresford had his Head Quarters at Cintra, in the vicinity of Lisbon, where he was organizing, uniforming and disciplining an excellent new Portuguese army. Every paper has more or less of his Tartar orders of the day in them. He has made a very extensive promotion of officers.

CHINESE TARTARY.

It is stated in a German paper, on the authority of some merchants who have arrived at Moscow, from China, that an adventurer named Baghvan Ho, has recently collected a number of followers in Grand Tartary, and has induced them, in conjunction with several wandering tribes of Minges, to submit to his authority in the double character of Prince and Pontiff. His followers believing him to be possessed of supernatural power, profess the utmost devotion to his will; and their conduct on several occasions when attacked by other tribes was characterized by all that zeal which marks the adherents of a new religion. The caravans which traverse the desert island pay him tribute, though escorted by Chinese or Russian soldiers. The merchants who were introduced to him fell prostrate at the threshold of his tent, and remained in that posture during the audience: he spoke to them in four languages, and was courteous in his manner. The Chinese Governor of Nayman, not daring to attack him, lately sent some individuals in his confidence with presents, and orders to learn his views, resources &c. Baghvan Ho, at this audience, assumed the title of King of Tartary, and made a pompuous display of his followers, about 60,000 of whom were armed with bows and arrows, lances, & different guns. To shew the influence he possessed over them, he made a signal, and 100 voluntarily embraced death by stabbing themselves to the heart. The Chinese government, alarmed at the proximity of this aspiring Chieftain, was strenghtening the frontier garrisons, and taking other measures of precaution against the consolidation of a power, which not only threatened the independence of the country; but menaced the extinction of the present dynasty.

PROPOSALS OF A COURSE OF LECTURES

ON CHEMISTRY.

SINCE the revival of letters in the fifteenth century, each peculiar age has been distinguished for some favourite science, which the scholar could not be ignorant of without a kind of opprobrium, and which in the mere man of the world and *dilettante* was deemed an essential accomplishment. Chemistry appears to hold in the nineteenth century the same rank, which the metaphysics of the schools and theological discussions held in former ages.—From the smoky laboratory of the professional chemist, the study of this science has found its way into the palaces of the great, and into the very closet of the fair, and since a few years only it has transmigrated from the fashionable circles of the English and French capitals into the elegant society of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. This circumstance alone, might be with many, a sufficient motive to foster a taste for this science even in these remote regions. But chemistry has a much better claim to recommend itself to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh. It is intimately connected with almost all those arts and manufactures, to which this borough owes its present flourishing state, and there is no doubt, but that a more profound study of chemistry and mineralogy will highly contribute towards improving existing establishments, and towards opening a variety of new branches of industry, and of new sources of wealth—Under the plea of these considerations, Dr. Fr. Aigster proposes to institute in this borough a series of Lectures on Chemistry, in which the fundamental principles of this science will be developed in a manner adapted to every understanding, and illustrated by a number of experiments equally instructive and amusing. The various applications of the science to medicine, to arts and to manufactures, will in the same time be taken notice of, as far as the limits of an elementary course of lectures will admit.

The Lectures will begin on the first of November, and terminate on the first of March. Previous to the opening of the regular lectures a public introductory lecture will be delivered.

The price of subscription is twenty dollars paid in advance—ladies will pay but half that sum.

☞ Owners of landed estates are invited to forward to Dr. Aigster for analysis the more interesting minerals, which they may meet with in their lands, especially those which would furnish materials for his proposed manufacture of mineral acids and salts.

WANTED,

A Carpenter to go to the Mississippi—he must understand his business, and be sober and industrious—such a one will be well paid. A single man would be preferred. Apply to BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1811

FOR SALE,

Seven Hogsheads Kentucky leaf Tobacco, of a superior quality. Apply to BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

Pittsburgh, 23d September, 1811.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

WILL be run for on a handsome course lately made on the farm known by the name of the "Bullock Pens," six miles east of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday the 9th of October next*, a purse of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

three miles and repeat; free for any horse, mare or gelding—the two best of three takes the purse. On Thursday a purse of

SIXTY DOLLARS

two miles and repeat, the winning horse of the first day excepted; and on Friday a handsome

SWEEPSTAKE,

one mile and repeat, the winning horses of the preceding days excepted. No jostling but agreeable to the rules of racing.

September 23, 1811.

EVENING SCHOOL.

R. CHRISTY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his *Evening School* will commence on Monday the 7th of October, in the room occupied by his day school.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1811.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Zelinople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, an apprentice boy named THOMAS BROOKS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair; had on and took with him a blue cassimer coat, a nankeen coatee, two pair blue nankeen and one pair gingham pantaloons. It is supposed that he has gone towards the state of Ohio. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

DAVID ARONELL.

Sept. 23, 1811.

Messrs. *CHUTE* & *NOYES*,

EVENING SCHOOL commences the 1st of October next.

They also propose on Sabbath morning, the 22d inst. to open a SUNDAY MORNING SCHOOL, to commence at the hour of 8 A. M. and continue until 10. They propose to divide the males and females into separate apartments. The design of the School is to instruct those who wish to attend, the Catechism, and hear them read the Holy Scriptures.

No pecuniary compensation is desired; a consciousness of doing good will be an ample reward.

D. CHUTE,
J. NOYES.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 15th inst. out of the pasture of the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

fifteen hands high—six years old—a small star in his forehead—trots and paces;—whoever takes up said horse and returns him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he may be punished, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse alone.

Andrew Watson.

September 16.

Came to my farm on the bank of the *Monongahela river*, about 6 miles from *Pittsburgh*, two *COWS*; the one a black, the other a black with a white face—The owner is desired to come prove property, and take them away.

John M'Dowell.

September 18.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Kendrick & Ayres, dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of August last. All persons indebted to said concern will see the necessity of paying off their accounts to prevent trouble, and those having demands against them are requested to present the same for settlement.

BENJAMIN KENDRICK,
JOHN AYRES.

September 13, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY,
A NARRATIVE
Of the proceedings of the
REFORMED PRESBYTERY,
In the case of the
REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A small Tract of Land, containing 85 acres and an half, situate on Yough river, 4 miles and an half above M'Kee's Port, on which there is erected a Grist and Saw Mill. The Grist Mill is calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now in operation, and the other two pair may be started at a small expence. The Mill is now in compleat order for merchant work; and the seat is equal to any on the river except the falls. There is on the premises several good sugar camps, an excellent coal bank, and an elegant seat for a distillery within 8 or 10 rods of the mill; there is about 25 acres of land cleared, 8 or 9 of which is in meadow. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

ADAM COON.

September 18, 1811.

N. B. Real property in Pittsburgh, if the situation suits, will be taken in exchange for the above, at cash price.

Monongahela Bridge Company.

At a meeting of the managers of the Monongahela Bridge Company, held at the house of Samuel Peebles, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the 30th Aug. 1811 it was

Resolved, that nine per cent be paid on the first installment of the shares subscribed in the capital stock of said company, to Thomas Cromwell, Treasurer, and before the first day of October next, in order to pay the necessary expences incurred in taking subscriptions, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Commonwealth, for the information of the stockholders.

E. PENTLAND Sec'ry.

September 16.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Friday* the 27th day of September, instant, at ten o'clock, pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Allegheny, by James Cooper and William Wilkins, administrators of William Davis, late of the Borough of Pittsburg dec'd, a certain messuage and part of a lot of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining ground now the property of James Cooper, Robert M'Elhinny, and John Irwin, between Market and Wood street, being 44 1-2 feet front on the north side of Third street and extending back to John Irwin's line 85 feet; being the whole of the real estate, and for the payment of the debts and education of the minor child of the deceased.

By order of the Orphan's Court, this 13th September, 1811.

ATTEST E. PENTLAND, *Clk.*

Allegheny County, ss.

AT an Orphans Court, held for the county of Allegheny, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 13th of September. anno domini 1811; Present the Honorable Samuel Roberts, Esq. President, and George Wallace, an Associate Judge of the same Court.

ON motion of John M'Donald, Esq attorney of Thomas Wallace, the Court grant a rule, that the heirs and legatees of Edward Loughery, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, and all other persons concerned, shew cause on the first day of next November Term, 1811, why the real estate of the said Edward Loughery, deceased, to wit: a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said Borough number 44, bounded by Penn street, lot No. 43, the Allegheny river, and lot No. 45; also another piece of Ground, situate in the same Borough, being half of lot No. 335, bounded by Fourth street, Redoubt alley, the south end of the same lot, and lot No. 334, with the improvements and appurtenances, should not be awarded to the said Thomas Wallace, agreeably to a valuation of an inquest upon the same estate held, and to the said Court returned in due form of law, valuing the said estate at the sum of two thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars. And the Court order, that a copy of this rule be served personally on John Darragh, Esquire, guardian of the person and estate of Nancy Loughery, one of the heirs of said Edward Loughery, deceased; that a copy thereof be published for three successive weeks previous to the first day of next term, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that further notice be given by eight written or printed advertisements put up in the most public places of the Borough.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, Clk. O. C.

PETER A. LAUBIE,

Begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to his former assortment, he has just received several other articles, amongst which are,

Pickled Oysters in small kegs
Anchovies and Capres of the latest importations
Scotch Herrings in boxes
Figs of a superior quality, in boxes and kegs
Raisins do. do. in boxes
Ground Nuts, Almonds
Chocolate of a superior quality
Spanish Segars do. do.
Preserved Limes in small jars
Old white Wine de Grave in bottles
Do. Port Wine do.
Lime Juice
Coffee, Muscovado and white Havanna Sugars

He has as usual a general assortment of Cordials, Brandy, Gin, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, &c. all of the best quality

And a variety of Confectionary.

N. B. A boy wanted, between 12 and 15 years of age—one from the country will be preferred. Apply to Peter A. Laubie, in the Diamond, next door to Doctor Mowry.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5 191	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road,andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat there on.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810.

JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley—A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,
corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff*, of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next.

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court house in said Borough.

The electors of Pitt townsdip, to meet at the house of Thos. Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by George Williams, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township,

The electors of Moontownship, to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, to meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Cochrane, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to mee at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At the time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 27th of September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be the present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

THE SUBSCRIBER
OFFERS his services to any person who may wish to establish a

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

He is perfect master of the business in all its variety, and would engage either as a partner, or take a compensation for his services. For further particulars apply at the tavern of William M'Cullogh, in Pittsburgh, to

JOHN EVERETT.

September 10, 1811.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c. so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

N. B. There is an excellent Coal pit on the land, near the river.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,
Of various kinds,
For Sale at this Office.

LOST,

IN April last, between Pittsburgh and Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, a *Red Morocco*

POCKET-BOOK,

containing a number of accounts and other papers.

ALSO,

an Account Book. If the finder will return them to *Joseph Becket, Esq.* near Williamsport, or to the subscriber, he will receive the thanks of the owner, and be handsomely rewarded.

The papers are of no use to any person but the owner.

WILLIAM S. BRANT.

August 14, 1811.

TO THE PATENT INVENTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE subscriber, has considered the disadvantage which numbers of persons, are under with respect, to their inventions—the time is running on, aud they ar not gaining that emolument, from their ingenuity.

He proposes to offer himself, as agent or factor, provided a model is sent on to Mr. David Ott, druggist Georgetown, D. Columbia. or to Wm. Mc' Mahan, agent to the U. S. indian factories, Cumberland Potomack, this being the best way, it can be sent on to Pittsburgh.

The advantages to be derived from this will be considerable, this town is rapidly increasing in manufactories, and is the depot of trade,—travelling to the seaboard of the U. S. and to all parts of the new states, watered, by the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and tributary streams. The patenties may depend on my industry to serve them. RT. SMITH.

Note.—As soon as a number of models come on, provision will be made to have them deposited in a room in the Courthouse. They must come in a light box.

☞ His brother tipos will do a national benefit, to give this a place in their papers, a few times gratis.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate at the ensuing Election, for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER.* Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favour, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and fidelity, and without favour or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office, in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

July 22, 1811.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz.—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1811.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.

August 2, 1811.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.